The Bismarck Tribune.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE CO., Bismarck, Dakota Territory.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Tri-Weekly,	One Year	$5 00
"	Six Months	3 00
"	Three Months	1 75
Weekly,	One Year	2 00
"	Six Months	1 25
"	Three Months	75

Bismarck Business Directory.

Orders from Abroad Promptly Attended to by all Bismarck Merchants.

GENERAL SUPPLIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &C.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.—Bank of Bismarck, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Steamboat Supplies, House Furnishing Goods, &c. Exchange bought and sold, collections, &c. Cor Main and 4th Streets.

McLEAN & MACNIDER—Wholesale and Retail dealers in General and Steamboat Supplies, embracing Groceries, Provisions, &c. Dry Goods, Clothing, House Furnishing Goods, &c. Main St, Between 3d and 4th.

M. P. SLATTERY—Grocerries and Provisions Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Old Bourbon at Wholesale prices. Corner 3d and Meigs St.

PARKIN & WHALEN—General Commission Merchants. Dealers in Groceries, Grain, Provision, and Produce. Main St Opposite Tribune Block.

JOHN YEGIN & CO.—City Bakery, Confectionery and Fresh Fruit. Main St bet 4th and Fifth.

J. W. WATSON & BRO—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., embracing an entire line of General Merchandise Main and 5th St.

DAN EISENBERG—Dry Goods, Gent's and Ladies Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c Corner Main and 4th Streets.

SIG HANAUER—St. Paul Branch of Hanauer & Lichtenauer & Co., Wholelale and Retail Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c. Main Street, opposite Tribune Block.

W. H. SIMPSON—Books, Stationery, General News Agency, Confectionery, Fresh fruits, &c. Main street, next door to Capitol Hotel.

S. SELLECK—Merchant Tailor, Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c Main Street, Tribune Block.

WM. GETTSCHKA—Groceries and Provisions Flour, Feed, &c Agent for Minneapolis Soap Main Street, opposite post office.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WM. A. HOLLEMBAEK—Druggist, Stationer, Tonics, Liquors and Cigars, Toilett Articles. Fine Cutlery, Paints, &c. Main St, near corner 4th

DUNN & CO.—Pioneer Drug Store—Drugs, Paint-Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c. Main St between Fourth and Fifth.

HARDWARE.

D. I. AILEY & CO.—Heavy and Shelf Hardware. Miners' Tools, Manufacturers of Copper and Tinware, &c. Main Street, bet 4th and 5th.

R. C. SEIP & CO. — Hardware, Stoves, Miners' Too's, Dealers and Manufacturers of Tin and Copper Ware, &c. Corner Main and 3d Sts.

BOOTS & SHOES.

J. M. MARSHALL—Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes. Full line of Gloves, Hosiery, Trunks and Valises.

LUMBER, &C.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.—Lumber, Lath, Doors, Glazed Sash, Building Paper, &c.

N. DUNKELBERG, Lath, Lumber, Doors, Glazed Sash, Building Paper, Nails, Trimmings. c., &c.

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, &C.

E. L. STRAUSS & BRO—Jewelers, Dealers in Clocks, Watches, Silverware, Spectacles, &c Main St., opposite Tribune Block.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS, &C.

J. D. WAKEMAN—Wholesale and Retail Liquors and Cigars Imported Goods, including fine Liquors, and Ales, Havanna Cigars, &c. Main St, near Capitol Hotel.

J. A. EMMONS—Wholesale Liquors and Cigars, Fine Imported Ales. Main St, bet. 3d and 4th.

BREWERIES.

J. D. WAKEMAN—Star Brewery, Manufacturer Ales, Lager, &c. Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

KALBERER & WALTER—Bismarck Brewery, Manufacturers of Ale and Beer, First-class goods and reasonable prices.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

O. H. BEAL—Dealer in Fire Arms and Ammunition. Special attention to Repairing. Main St., bet. 2d and 3d.

REAL ESTATE.

J. W. FISHER—Real Estate, Improved town property for sale or rent. Outside property in from one to five acre lots.

G. P. FLANNERY—Local Agent and Att'y for N. P. R. R. Co., and Lake Superior or & Puget Sound Co.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

C. S. WEAVER & CO.—Contractors and Builders. Material of every kind on hand.

HENRY DION & CO.—Carpenters and Builders. Contract work a specialty.

SEWING MACHINES

J. W. FISHER, Dealer—All kinds machines for sale or rent. Needles, Attachments of all kinds, oil, &c., &c. Cor. 3d and Meigs sts.

BANKERS.

RAYMOND & CO.—Bank of Bismarck. Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits.

LAWYERS.

ASSIRY GRAY A. D. PRATT.
GRAY & PRATT—Counsellors at Law. Money to loan. Commercial paper bought. 73-6m

STOYELL & CARLAND—Attorneys at Law, 4th St. John A. Stoyell, County Attorney.

THOS VAN ETTEN—Attorney at Law and United States Commissioner.

PRESTON & WILLIAMS—(D. O Preston, E A Williams) Main Street.

GEO P FLANNERY—(City Attorney) West Main Street

DAVID STEWART—Attorney at Law and City Justice. 76tf.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

DOCTOR H. R. PORTER—Office next to Tribune Building, Residence: Sheridan House.

B. F. SLAUGHTER—U. S. Examining Surgeon. Office at Dunn's Drug Store.

WM. A. BENTLEY—Physician & Surgeon, office for the present at room 45, Sheridan House. Calls left at the office promptly attended to.

DENTIST.

A. T. BIGELOW, D. D. S.—Opposite Sheridan House, on Fourth street, in Capt. Maratta's office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MRS. O. S. GOFF—Agent for Pianos and Organs, Bismarck, Dakota. 16 tf

BIBLE REPOSITORY.

BIBLES at cost or to give away. Cor. 3d and Meigs Sts.
Bibles on sale at P. O. Book Store. 54

LIVERY STABLES.

B. C. ASH—Thayer St. Between 4th and 5th.

JOHN OSTLAND—Corner Main and 5th Sts.

BARBERS.

HEHLI & Von BESTENBOSTEL—King of Barbers. A First class Shaving Hall where none but the most competent workmen are employed. Next door to Peoples Supply Store.

TRANSPORTATION.

COUESON LINE—Steamers to and from all points on the Missouri River. For Freight or Passage apply to D. W. Maratta, Agent, Bismarck, D. T. Connects at Fort Benton with Freight and Stage Lines for all points in Montana.

NORTHWESTERN STAGE & EXPRESS—Daily Stage and Express. Bismarck to Deadwood and return

PEOPLES & RUSH—Tri weekly Stage and Express Bismarck to Ft Buford. Connects with mails for Tongue River.

CHAS KUPITZ—Tri Weekly stage to Fort Rice and Standing Rock. Connects with stages for Randall and points below.

BENTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—Regular line of steamers between Bismarck and Fort Benton, connecting with stage and freight lines at Benton for all points in Montana.

HOTELS.

SHERIDAN HOUSE—A. B. Willey. Manager. The largest and best hotel in Dakota Territory. Cor. Main and 5th sts, Bismarck, D. T.

MERCHANTS HOTEL—Corner Main and 3d Sts. L. N. Griffin, Proprietor.

CAPITOL HOTEL—C. A. King Proprietor, Main Street between 3d and 4th

CUSTER HOTEL—Thos McGowan Proprietor. Fifth Street near Main.

WESTERN HOTEL—Maloy Bros. Main street opposite depot.

MRS. P. KELLY—Restaurant. Third street.

FORSTER'S RESTAURANT AND HOTEL—Main Street nearly opposite depot.

SAMPLE ROOMS, &C.

MINNE-HA HA—Fine imported Liquors and Cigars, Bottled Milwaukee Lager by the glass, bottle or case, Smokers Goods, Tobacco, &c. 2d door above Merchants Hotel

P. BROSSEAU—Wines, Liquors and Cigars, at the old stand, 5th street.

PLUMMER'S SALOON—Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street opp. Camp Hancock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNDERLAND & CO.—Tanners and Dealers in Wood and Iron, Cabinet Makers, Upholstering.

JOS DEITRICH—Omnibus Line. Leaves Bismarck for Ft Lincoln at 9 a m and 2:30 p m Returning leaves Lincoln at 10 a m and 3:30 p m.

St. Paul Business Directory.

(Chas. P. Peabody. Maurice Lyons. W. L. Perkins.)

PEABODY, LYONS & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 91 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 5-3

CRAIG & LARKIN—Importers and dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn

CAMPBELL, BURBANK & CO., Manufacturer and Jobbers of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No 89 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER, Merchant Tailors, and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods No. 82 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn. Suits made in the most fashionable style, at short notice.

D. C. COE—Manufacturer of Shirts and Under wear. 27 W. Third Street, St. Paul. 28-6m

CHAS F. PUSCH—Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Cor. Ninth and St. Peter Sts., St. Paul. Military Uniforms Made a Specialty. 48-6m

Minneapolis Business Directory.

CLARK HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Ave., two Blocks from the Academy of Music. Only first class Two Dollar House, New, elegantly furnished, and situated in the finest portion of the City.

HOTELS.

SHERIDAN HOUSE,

A. B. WILLEY, - - - Manager.

The largest and best Hotel in Dakota Territory.

COR. MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS,

46 BISMARCK, D. T.

Merchant's Hotel,

Cor. Main and Third St.,

Bismarck, D. T.

L. N. GRIFFIN,

Proprietor.

Building new and commodious, rooms large, comfortable and tastily furnished. First class in every particular. Bills reasonable. 3-27tf

CAPITOL HOTEL,

Chester A. King,

PROPRIETOR.

Main Street, - Bismarck, D. T.

First Class Hotel in every Particular.

Oct. 14, 1875.

CUSTER HOTEL

THOS. MCGOWAN, Proprietor.

Fifth St. near Main,

BISMARCK, D. T.

This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men railroad men, miners and army people will find first class accommodations at reasonable prices. 5 7

Western House,

Malloy Brothers,

Proprietrs,

Main Street, BISMARCK, D. T.

This Hotel is New, well furnished, and the tables supplied with the best the market affords. Prices Reasonable.

CATARRH

Of Ten Years' Duration. The Discharges Thick, Bloody, and of Foul Odor. Senses of Smell and Taste Wholly Gone. Entirely Cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I feel compelled to acknowledge to you the great benefit SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE has been to me. For ten years I have been afflicted with this loathsome disease, and especially in the winter time has it been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my presence in a room with others was very offensive to them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled with it at all. My sense of taste and smell, which *were wholly* gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved Yours,
MELBOURNE H. FORD.
Short-Hand Writer.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1876.

LATER.

Gentlemen: The package of SANFORD'S CURE arrived here to-night all right. I don't know what I should have done if it had not been for this remedy. I have tried Nasal Douches and everything else, and although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste and smell until I tried SANFORD'S CURE. You can refer any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me. Yours,
MELBOURNE H. FORD.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 15, 1876.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Not only promptly arrests the corroding discharges in Catarrh, but, by sympathetic action, it restores to sound health all the organs of the head that have become affected by it, and exhibit any of the following affections:—

Defective Eyesight, Inflamed and Mattery Eyes, Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of Taste and Smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Bad Breath, Tickling or Hacking Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Nasal Syringe, with full and carefully prepared directions for use in all cases. Price, $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with a highly Medicated Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. They

Relieve Affections of the Chest.
Relieve Affections of the Lungs.
Relieve Affections of the Heart.
Relieve Affections of the Liver.
Relieve Affections of the Spleen.
Relieve Affections of the Kidneys.
Relieve Affections of the Spine.
Relieve Affections of the Nerves.
Relieve Affections of the Muscles.
Relieve Affections of the Joints.
Relieve Affections of the Bones.
Relieve Affections of the Sinews.

No matter what may be the extent of your suffering, try one of these Plasters. Relief *is instantaneous*, a fact supported by hundreds of testimonials in our possession. Bear in mind that the most important discoveries in pharmacy date back less than ten years, and that combinations of gums and essences of plants and shrubs are herein united with Electricity to form a curative Plaster; in soothing, healing, and strengthening properties as far superior to all other Plasters heretofore in use as the scientific physician is to the horse-leech.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Chester A. King and O. E King, his wife, mortgagors, to R. R. Marsh and M. L. Marsh, mortgagees, bearing date the third day of April, A. D. 1877, whereby said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns, forever, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, to wit: Lot No. twelve (12), in block No. Fifty, in the city of Bismarck, with the buildings thereon, same being known as the Capitol Hotel, according to the recorded plat thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, according to the conditions of four promisory notes, two of them due three months after date thereof, and two due six months after date thereof, executed and delivered by said C. A. King, to said mortgagees and bearing even date with said mortgage, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, D. T., on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Book "A" of mortgages, on page one,

And, whereas, there is due on said notes and mortgage at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of One Thousand Seventy-two dollars and Sixty-six cents, and the sum of Twenty dollars allowed as attorney fee in case of foreclosure by the terms of said mortgage: And no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the said debt or any part thereof now remaining secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises. And said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said county of Burleigh, or his deputy, at the front door of the Capitol Hotel, in said city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, on the 1st day of February, A. D, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said notes and mortgage, together with the said sum of twenty dollars attorney fee as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 15th, A. D. 1877.

R. R. MARSH and
M. L. MARSH,
Mortgagees

PRESTON & WILLIAMS,
Att'ys for Mortgagees 81-w7

NOTICE.

U. L. LAND OFFICE,
BISMARCK, D. T.,
December 3d, 1877

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Ansley Gray, of Burleigh County, D. T., against Charles A. Archer for abandoning his homestead entry No. 22, dated Nov. 29, 1875, upon the Northeast Quarter of Section 32, Township 139, Range 80, in Burleigh County, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 5th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A M, to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

PETER MANTOR, Register.
76 w4 EDWARD M. BROWN Receiver.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $300. Parlor Organs, price $340, only $95. Paper free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special to the Bismarck Tribune.

GOLD AND SILVER.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 26.—Leading business men of China have signed a petition in favor of single gold standard and specie resumption.

LT. WARD,

commanding a cavalry detachment pursued a party of stock-stealing Indians into Mexico where he was joined by a detachment of Mexican troops and a joint scout was unsuccessful, but the Mexican officers expressed willingness to co-operate in the pursuit of the raiders when they cross into Mexico.

SHERIDAN

has been notified of the Secretary of War's approval of the final survey of the military road from Bismarck to the Black Hills.

THE BANNOCK INDIANS,

of Fort Hall, Idaho, have promised Colonel Smith, of the fourteenth infantry, to surrender the Indians who murdered Alex R. Hodge, at Ross Ford, but the promise is not relied upon. They are well armed, well mounted and insolent It is thought they will make trouble next spring.

COMPANIES E, I AND K,

eleventh Infantry, Major Bartlett commanding, arrived at Crook City on Tuesday evening from Cheyenne agency, via Fort Pierre route. They often heard of Indians along the route but saw none They crossed the Indian trail leading northwest at Cheyenne river. Bartlett thinks the Indians who were about the Black Hills have gone to the Little Missouri or Tongue river region.

TOTAL RUSSIAN LOSS

by war to December 20th reaches 80,412 Great distress exists among the poor of Constantinople because of provisions rising and currency falling. The Russians are gathering for attack upon Rustchuk Silvestria and Saphio. The latter is in danger of immediate capture.

SEVERE SNOW STORMS

since the 18th throughout Bulgaria and Romania, It is feared hundreds of Turkish prisoners and Nubian troops were caught on the mountains and perished in the storm. A Russian transportation train halted in the vicinity of Bucharest to await until the storm subsided are buried in the snow. Working parties were extricating the train on Sunday and found forty dead horses and twenty dead men. The men had sought shelter in the wagons and froze to death within half a mile of the city.

STANLEY,

the African explorer, has arrived at Aden on the south coast of Persia.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE

provisonal corps expresses the wish that Alsace and Lorraine shall receive its own constitution as a Federal State and have representatives in the Federal council of the German Empire.

EDINBURGH CHAMBER OF COMEERCE

memoralizes the British government to continue neutral in the Eastern question

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS,

at Detroit and New Orleans, accuse certain unnamed manufacturers of boiler iron of stamping their iron at greater than its true strength.

SENATOR PATTERSON

is so weak from nervous prostration that even should he recover he would not be able to leave his room for several weeks to come.

PITTSBURGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

has called a national convention at Washington February the 22d to consider the question of increasing the American merchant marine and foreign trade.

GENERAL RAINS IN CALIFORNIA,

lest week, make crop prospects encouraging.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER

Owen H. Murphy, of New York, has absconded with over $30,000 excise moneys. Murphy was appointed by Mayor Wickham and with President Morton formed the Democratic majority of the board.

JOEL N. HAYES,

Wm. Muir and H. Eslog, brokers and Wall Street operators have been arrested on the confession of a confederate on charges connected with an attempt last spring to negotiate two hundred thousand dollars in forged bonds of Quincy county, Illinois, and St. Louis county, Missouri. Muir gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. Warrants are out against four other Wall Street men on the same count.

DETECTIVE PRIDE,

of Memphis, imagining he heard burglars at his window Sunday night took a pistol from under his pillow and attempting to cock it discharged it the bullet passed through the body of his five months old baby and through his wife, causing the death of both in a few hours.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT,

at Yankton, on Monday, the jury in the libel case against the proprietors of the Dakota Herald for publishing libelous articles against Governor Pennington brought in a verdict of guilty.

ICE WENT OUT

yesterday from the Minnesota and from the Mississippi rivers above the falls. Steamboat excursions were had here yesterday and to-day. The farmers in this vicinity are still plowing.

SUSPENDED.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.— Nettel & Co., Wall Street operators, suspended yesterday. The members of the firm were reported wealthy but it is suspected they kept up appearances by rehypothecating securities left with them as collatteral, and their customers are in a flutter in consequence.

BLACK RIVER,

Wisconsin, loggers are bringing down drives hung up last spring by low water.

AT CENTRAL CITY,

Colorado, yesterday morning, the house of Thomas Terrill was set fire by unknown persons and four inmates, Mrs. Terrill, two boys and a hired man were burned to death.

LT'S. RUCKER AND TOUREYS,

sixth cavalry, have returned to Camp Barre, Arizona, from a successful chase of Indians into Mexico. They destroyed Indian camps and recaptured horses, saddles and other stolen property, including mails.

SKOBELOFF

with two regiments of cavalry, and artillery has occupied Tragon, commanding pass of Balkans.

HUNDREDS

of the Turkish sick who were abandoned when Plevna was evacuated died before the Russians reached them. The latter found also thousands of unburried bodies Plevna is described as a vast charnel house, with horrors surpassing imagination.

ERZEROUM

is invested and its bombardment has begun.

EDWARD TREMPY

went to Pearl Saloon, Deadwood, yesterday, quarrelled about missing money with Kitty Sparrow, better known as "Tricks." The quarrel finally resulted in shooting Trempy by "Tricks," the ball striking the right cheek, passing through the back of his head. The wound is considered fatal

FRENCH REPUBLICAN PAPERS

continue to assert that a coup-d-etat was preparing during the recent ministerial crisis. Troops were under orders to march and officers resigned rather than take part in the expected movements Other officers, who remonstrated have since been suspended. MacMahon is thought to have been ignorant of the plan which was to have been sprung by the ministry had he resigned.

GOV. DREW,

of Florida, is in Washington to get himself out of a scrape. His son-in-law and partner in lumber business has been arrested for stealing timber from government lands, and Drew, though not an active partner, is in danger of arrest.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS

from Elpaso county say the regulars were called to assist in the arrest of members of the mob which shot Howard, agent of the salt company. Resistence being offered two persons were killed, subsequently two of the persons arrested were lynched by Texas militiamen.

FARMERS AT MUSKADO,

on the N. P., celebrated Christmas by plowing.

BURNED TO DEATH.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 28.—In Morgan, Crawford county, Iowa, Carl Moss and wife locked their three children, the oldest four years old, in a house, on Christmas, while they went to husk corn. During their absence the house was burned and the children perished.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Official advices to Sheridan say El Paso, Texas, rioters are packing up and moving away, some over to Mexico. Only five have been identified as Mexicans. Not more than ten came from that side, though the organized mob was three hundred and fifty strong, and was accompanied by over one hundred and fifty thieves.

THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES

have posted a proclamation on both sides of the line, warning Mexicans not to participate in the troubles.

It is officially reported from the

BIG HORN

that two Nez Perces, who came in from Sitting Bull's camp, say a white scout is in the hands of the hostiles a captive

THE NEZ PERCES

with Sitting Bull are anxious to get away and are leaving one by one, but are afraid to go in a body.

FT. BUFORD ADVICES

say Sitting Bull is encamped on Rock Creek and is committing some depredations, chiefly on other Indians.

FOUR ACRES OF WHEAT

was sown at Frazee City, Minn., on the line of the N. P., on Thursday by D. L. William. Similar experiments were inaugurated this week in other parts of Minnesota.

THE FATHER DESMET

mine, Central City, Black Hills, together with the Golden Gate, Justice and Belcher were sold yesterday to a California company for four huncred and fifty thousand dollars, the heaviest transaction that has occurred in the Hills.

THE MACHINE MEN,

it appears are about to open a bitter warfare on the President and Cabinet immediately after the reassembling of Congress.

A member of the firm of

WATTER & CO.,

Wall street operators who recently failed, says the parties re-hypothecating securities upon which money has been loaned, is a common practice among Wall street brokers, and that one firm has twelve million dollars thus borrowed on securities deposited.

WIDOW OLIVER

abandoned her suit against Simon Cameron for a breach of promise, on payment last winter, of one thousand dollars. The fact has just been made public.

THE SIOUX CITY

land office has been discontinued. Less than two thousand acres of public lands remain in Iowa.

DELEGATE CORBETT

argued before the sub-committee of the house yesterday against the creation of the territory of Lincoln. He urged that the population of the Hills was not permanent, and opposed taking part of the territory of Wyoming.

THE RUSSIAN

operations against Rustchuk are suspended by two feet of snow. The transport service is interrupted, making the supply of the provinces very short.

OSMAN PASHA

will be interred at Moscow. The Porte asks England to ascertain the Russian terms of peace, calling out three hundred thousand more soldiers.

GRANT

was welcomed to Malta yesterday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE STAGE LINES

in western Texas have suspended on account of Indian depredations.

GEN. GEO. M'COOK

who was stricken with paralysis on Christmas, died yesterday at the residence of his brother Anson at Cincinnati.

A BEECHER SENSATION.

An Extract From a Recent Sermon o the Great Preacher.

Mr. Beecher created a sensation when he delivered the following passages recently from Plymouth pulpit: The doctrine that God has been for thousands of years peopling this earth with human beings, during a period three-fourths of which was not illuminated by an altar or a church, and in places where a vast population of those people are yet without that light, is to

TRANSFORM THE ALMIGHTY INTO A MONSTER,

more hideous than Satan himself, and I swear by all that is sacred that I will never worship Satan, though he should appear dressed in royal robes and seated on the throne of Jehovah. Men may say: 'You will not go to heaven.' A heaven presided over by such a demon as that, who has been peopling this world with millions of human beings and then sweeping them off into hell, not like dead flies, but without taking the trouble even to kill them, and gloating and langhing over their eternal misery, is not such a heaven as I want to go to.

THE DOCTRINE IS TOO HORRIBLE.

I cannot believe it, and I won't. They say the saints in heaven are so happy that they do not mind the torments of the damned in hell, but what sort of saints must they be, who could be happy while looking down upon the horrors of the bottomless pit? They don't mind—they're safe; they're happy. What would the mother think of the 16-year old daughter who, when her infant was lying dead in the house, should come

DANCING AND SINGING INTO THE PARLOR

and exclaim: 'Oh! I'm so happy, mother, I don't care for the dead baby in the coffin! Would she not be shocked? And so with this doctrine. And by the blood of Christ, I denounce it; by the wounds in His hands and His side, I abhor it; by His groans and agony, I abhor and denounce it as the most hideous nightmare of theology."

The Yellowstone Hay Contract.

Our Buford correspondent explains why it cost $260 per ton to land hay at the Yellowstone posts last wintor, and in our opinion furnishes a very good reason why the Yellowstone contracting company, Mr. C. K. Peck and associates, should be paid for the hay and wood they did furnish, instead of having all withheld because they could not accomplish that which it was impossible to accomplish. No interest of the government can be subserved by withholding just dues from those who have served it faithfully, or in oppressing those who are in no wise to blame for a failure to perform their obligations. In closing this business, the destruction of grass by the Indians and by the troops, to drive off the Indians, and the necessity for an escort which the government could not furnish, should be regarded, and it should not be forgotten that the contract was awarded so late in the season, that a compliance with its terms was impossible for that reason, as the result proved. Before it was let the writer expressed the opinion that a man would get left who would touch it, even at one hundred dollars per ton.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 29, 1877.

Bismarck.

To-day we lay before our readers our holiday edition.

The business interests of the city are represented in the advertisements and the advantages enjoyed by our business interests, the location of the city and other points of interest are noted in crisp editorial, or in communication.

The preparation of the paper has, as will be seen, involved much labor, and every citizen who wants to post an absent friend on Bismarck and its surroundings should send copies East. To meet the probable demand a large number of extra copies have been printed.

Wood engravings showing the Sheridan House, Raymond's Block and the TRIBUNE are given, not as advertisements but to convey to the eye some idea of the appearance of the new structures and of the character of the improvements that have been made.

We run these cuts in because we can and would give with equal pleasure a cut of the Custer House, a large three story structure, or of other prominent buildings which equally deserve this distinction if we could do so.

The Merchants Hotel, the Western, the Custer and the Capitol, are all large and well conducted, but in proportions, of course, do not compare with the Sheridan.

Among the business houses there are two at least, J. W. Raymond & Co, and McLean & Macnider which each do a business of over a quarter of a million per annum, and Parkin & Whalen, J. D. Wakeman and others fall but little behind.

Some idea of the business of the city can be gained from the postal commission report.

As shown in that report an immense railroad and river business goes to make up the aggregate. But the TRIBUNE this week speaks for all. Read and send to your friends.

Pembina Territory

The creation of the Territory of Pembina from the northern part of Dakota is reasonably certain to be accomplished by congress at the present session. Bills for this purpose are now before congress, and as there [illegible] there is reason [illegible] will pass.

The [illegible] this territory is [illegible] Red River of the North and [illegible] western the Territory of Montana. It will contain about [illegible] five thousand square miles, making a territory larger than the State of Iowa, and leaving in Southern Dakota full as much ground.

The population of the proposed territory is at present not less than fifteen thousand, and, judging from the progress made the past year, and the public lands taken for actual settlement, five or ten thousand will be added during the coming summer.

The proposed territory is almost entirely adapted to agriculture, and this year has produced a larger average yield of wheat per acre than any other portion of the United States.

Along the Missouri, James, Sheyenne and Red Rivers, and the streams tributary to them, considerable timber is found. In the Missouri River country coal is abundant and will soon be furnished at from three to five dollars per ton to the prairie regions.

Herds of stock may now be found on the ranges abandoned only a short time ago by the buffalo which lived and grew fat, even in winter, on these prairies which have so often been classed with the desolate lands of the world.

The bones of thousands of these animals, slaughtered for their hides, to be seen on every hand, and the immense herds of Indian ponies which have been kept in this country without hay or grain prove that its worth as a stock growing region has never been appreciated. But it will be appreciated, and the new territory of Pembina will be established.

A glance at the map shows that Bismarck, situated at the Northern Pacific crossing of the Missouri, in the rich agricultural region found in the basin of that river, and within forty miles of the geographical center of the proposed territory, must become its capital—and at no distant day the metropolis, of one of the richest states in the Union.

Judge Kidder was recently before the proper committee to urge the passage of the Pembina bill, a measure which has passed one branch of congress or the other at every session for the past six years, and we are confident he will not let the matter rest until the work is accomplished.

As to the name of the territory, we prefer Pembina, because the name has been so long associated with this region, and when spoken properly sounds well but suggest Mandan as for being far preferable to Huron or any name aside from Pembina, heretofore suggested.

Extension of the North Pacific.

Last fall a corps of engineers was placed at work on the N. P., west of the Missouri, with a view to its early extension. Several miles of road was graded and we have reason to suppose that sufficient track will be laid to receive a quantity of rolling stock to be crossed on the ice this winter. It is the intention of the company to extend the road next season if congress extends their grant which has now expired. In that case they will not find it difficult to raise money to extend the road. If congress does not extend the grant and adjourns without declaring a forfeiture, as it undoubtedly will, money may be raised and the road may still be extended, but there is nothing certain about it, in that case.

There are many reasons why the road should be extended and we confidently believe it will be. Extension will surely pay—not an extension of a few miles—but an extension to the Yellowstone, for it will command an extensive trade which is now diverted from it.

Montana is one of the best wheat producing regions in the country, but Montana's agricultural products are ruled out of the markets of the world because of its great distance from transportation lines.

Millions of tons of Montana ores which cannot now be shipped because of the cost of transportation will become sources of wealth, and Montana beef, so popular here, and at other points on the upper Missouri, will be demanded for eastern market when an extension of the N. P. places it within reach.

Cities and towns will spring up as if by magic on the extension, and new elements producing trade will be developed.

The immediate effect of extension on Bismarck may or may not be to its advantage. During the time of extension its business will be increased. Other roads, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Southern Minnesota and the Dakota Southern railroads, and possibly others, will surely seek a connection at Bismarck making it a great railroad center and adding much to its wealth. These connections, however, will not be made until a through trade from the Pacific coast is developed. Causes noted elsewhere, however, may call the Chicago & Northwestern to Bismarck at an earlier day than this, and its construction will, of course, add much to our business. So on the whole Bismarck has reason to hope for the early extension of the road.

Our Public Lands.

The increased demand for lands in the Bismarck land district for the last two or three months is evidence which cannot be mistaken as pointing to a near future of agricultural wealth and prosperity for this community. It has already been thoroughly demonstrated that no better soil can anywhere be found to reward the husbandman for his labors, and it is equally true that the generosity of the soil does not extend to working itself. The condition is the same here as elsewhere, that the equivalent will not be rendered until the labor is performed. But in no part of the tillable earth can be found land that gives more freely for the labor expended. The abundant harvest of the past season, wherever anything like proper cultivation was bestowed, has done much to encourage future efforts on the part of farmers, and before another season passes, thousands of acres of prairie within a radius of twenty-five miles of Bismarck will, for the first time, be disturbed by the plow. Several large tracts were broken the past season, which will be planted or sowed next spring and it is not extravagant to predict that the producing average in this vicinity will be increased nearly ten fold the coming year.

Bismarck, as many may suppose who do not know any better, is not merely a point on the Missouri river for the Northern Pacific railroad to run to, but it is surrounded with other advantages which nature was kind enough to bestow, that will ultimately help to develope one of the most prosperous and flourishing towns in the Northwest. The rail road and the river are both very substantial arguments in favor of a big town springing up at this point, but the real wealth which will give its prosperity a permanency above and beyond any commercial mishap, exists in the soil with which Bismarck is surrounded. Labor is all that is now required, with a reasonable amount of capital, to insure an abundant harvest and comfortable homes for thousands. Anything that can be produced in New England or the Middle States will grow and mature here, with the advantage that the soil will not require nursing for years to come. The isothermal lines are not mythical, nor were they made only to decorate the Northern Pacific Railroad map. The seasons are longer between frost than in the Eastern or Middle States, or in Minnesota, and Christmas found us this year without snow, and the ice on the river so slight as to render crossing dangerous. The official record at the signal office shows an abundant rain fall through the growing season, and the crops themselves, the past season are still better evidence that there was no lack of moisture.

The numerous letters received at the land office and by private parties, making inquiries about the lands in this vicinity, as well as the frequent visits of eastern capitalists with a view to purchase railroad lands, indicate that the tide is now westward in good earnest, and a large immigration may be confidently looked for the coming season.

What is greatly needed in this particular locality is a more extended survey of the public lands, for there are to-day, nearly or quite as many settlers on unsurveyed as on surveyed lands in this land district. Proper steps should be taken to apprise the General Land Office of this fact and secure an order for the surveys so much needed the coming season.

No lands have yet been surveyed on the west side of the river, and only three or four townships in width, along the line of the railroad are subdivided on this side. As alternate sections, or the odd numbers, are included in the railroad grant, the settler on unsurveyed land is liable to make a mistake in his selection, and, subjected to the expense of moving himself and his improvements when the government lines are established.

We hope our worthy delegate, Judge Kidder, will make a note of this necessity and ask the commissioner of the General Land Office and the Surveyor General to extend our lines in order that the preemptor and homesteader can pick out their claims without danger of trespassing upon railroad lands, and also enable the railroad company to dispose of the odd sections and give title thereto.

The Indian Question.

There is a feeling, growing probably from hope, on the part of those in charge of affairs that the Indian war is over, and consequently, troops have not only been withheld from the points where they are most needed but have been sent out of the Department of Dakota to the Gulf because interested parties have magnified the operations growing out of the raids of a few score of greasers into a prospect of a war with Mexico. In the meantime, Sitting Bull, who is uneasy, and as blood thirsty as ever, having been joined by the escaped Nez Perces and by the disaffected Indians from the agencies, crosses the line with impunity and will be prepared for bloodier work than ever in early spring.

Troops have not only been withdrawn from the department needing them most, but in the department which ought to work in harmony with this, the Indians captured have been restored to liberty, and their arms and ponies returned to them—this was the case even with the Crazy Horse band—furnishing cause for grief on the part of those disarmed and [illegible] by Terry, when [illegible]

But [illegible] ever thus. The [illegible] the people on the frontier, have always received the greatest concessions, while others, driven to desperation by wrongs unredressed, receive no consideration whatever.

Sitting Bull is treated like a prince. One of the bravest officers in the army is sent to plead with him, while holy fathers accompany to assure him he will be forgiven if he will only return to American soil. He insults them and returns uninvited when it suits his pleasure.

A little handful of men who have been kept on the frontier marching, camping and fighting all winter long, enduring the rigors of a northern winter in shelter tents, are rewarded by having their pay withheld and their numbers depleted by a patriotic congress, and are further cheered(?) by a withdrawal of the troops most needed in their support.

No! the Indian war is not over, and from the present outlook it will require another to be added to the long list of massacres before our government will learn wisdom. The Indian respects only force, and a show of force is far cheaper than it is to lose the lives of such men as those who have, so far, fallen in our Indian wars.

If the government would learn wisdom from those competent to give it, it would concentrate the Indians on the upper Missouri river, where they wish to remain, and quarter the cavalry at or near the agencies, but on the river, where both Indians and troops can be readily reached by supplies, and so strengthen the extreme frontier with infantry that an outbreak would not be thought of. Then strengthen the Indians' desire for property by a proper respect for that which he has, and a proper apportionment, with absolute ownership, of the land he occupies, encouraging and teaching work, and our word for it, the bloody phase of the Indian question will pass away.

As a house divided against itself must surely fall, wisdom would suggest that a new Department with Headquarters at Bismarck, or a new district, with Headquarters at one of the Tongue river posts, should be created, and an officer be given full control of the region liable to be disturbed by hostile Indians.

To keep the Headquarters of these operations at St. Paul is bad enough; to transfer the whole business to Omaha, as has lately been talked of, would be infinitely worse. With Terry or Crook at Bismarck, and Miles, or some other equally good officer, in command at Tongue river, backed by a proper appreciation of the situation, and of the disposition of the Indians, all will be well, particularly if the government will permit the extension of the Northern Pacific, which as Gen. Sherman says, has become a great national necessity and will be worth more in the settlement of the Indian question than twenty thousand men.

This Climate.

Our winter thus far has been characterized by an entire freedom from storms, and such a genial and almost tropical temperature as to excite the wonder of everybody who has been here to observe and enjoy it. Why is it so? Why is the climate here so much better than farther east, in similar latitudes? I will tell you.

In this latitude, clear around the globe, the prevailing direction of the great under current of the air, is from West to East. Most of the great storm centres move in this direction. It is true that these prevailing winds, or currents of air, are frequently interrupted by local causes, which may be either temporary or permanent. Among the former temporary low undercurrents or local winds, which may blow from any or all directions, while the main storm passes eastward, may be mentioned; and among the latter are mountain chains and the valleys of great rivers.

In the North Pacific Ocean an immense current of warm water, called the "Japan Current," leaves the tropical regions south-east of China, running north-easterly along the shore of Japan until it arrives at the parallel of fifty degrees north latitude, when it runs eastward until it arrives near our continent; it then curves a little to the south and arrives at the shores of Oregon directly west of here, and then the main body of it passes on southward as far as Lower California, when it turns west and joins the great equatorial current of the Pacific, where it is again heated in its passage to its starting point, and again sent round to our western shores; thus ever bringing the warm waters of the tropics to heat up and modify the climate of the North Western United States. This Japan current is wider, deeper and warmer than the Gulf stream of the Atlantic, [illegible] Northern Europe [illegible]

[illegible] thousand miles west of the shores of Oregon, the winds passing eastward over the heated waters of the Japan current, acquire a temperature as warm as summer and become filled with vapor. When they strike the coast west of the first or coast range of mountains, they warm it up and deposit much of their vapor in the shape of rain; so that the winter is changed from cold to a mild, but rainy, season. This warm air passes on eastward following up the great valley of the Columbia river and its vast and wide spreading tributaries until they interlock with the tributaries of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and then passes on down the great valleys of those streams as far as their general direction is eastward. Of course these winds are making their way eastward, but in doing so their direction is varied so as to enable them to follow the lowest and least obstructed routes. While at Buford the winds would prevail from the west, or a little south of west, at Bismarck, owing to a change in the course of the river from Berthold southward, they would come from north of west, bringing the same air which had heated up Oregon and all of the intervening country over which it had passed.

The whole distance from here to the coast of Oregon and Washington Territory is only one thousand miles, and there is no place within the United States where the winds could pass over the Rocky Mountains with so little obstruction as as on the route just mentioned. Of this distance more than six hundred miles is less than four thousand feet above the level of the sea, while the highest elevation over which the wind is obliged to pass is less than seven thousand. The obstruction is so very slight as to permit the air to pass over with but little diminuition of heat or vapor, giving us a milder climate and greater amount of rainfall than in latitudes farther south. From Cheyenne westward there are nine hundred miles of greater elevation than the highest point west of this place, with so many snow capped ranges as to completely obstruct or cool the heated air of the Pacific and to precipitate most of its vapor, leaving the eastern part of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming comparatively cold and arid.

This Japan current so modifies the climate of Alaska as to make its coast a perpetual summer with immense rainfall. The islands out from its shores, in that extreme latitude, rarely becomes colder than 60° Farenheit. Much of the heated air of this northern region passes over the low ranges of mountains between the coast and British Territory, bringing along with it vast amounts of vapor to heat up and water the great valley of the Saskatchewan river and other portions of country northwest of us, from which we are constantly experiencing great climatic advantages.

Our climate has been and must remain a desirable one for farming and grazing.

W. T.

Bismarck and Black Hills Railroad.

The route from Bismarck to the Black Hills is admitted, by all who have traveled over the Sidney, Cheyenne, and Fort Pierre routes, to be the one that nature has marked out as eminently feasible, for the construction of a railroad. It has no heavy grades; the maximum, will not exceed fifty feet to the mile, and it may be run almost on an air line. About two hundred and fifteen miles, only, of road would connect the Black Hills with the Northern Pacific, at Bismarck. This can be built with a thirty inch guage, for $5,000 per mile, or $1,075,000 for the whole line.

The country along this line is well adapted, generally, to cultivation, and with a railroad, would soon be settled by farmers and stock raisers. Thirty-four streams are crossed between Bismarck and the Hills, and most of them have timber along their banks, though not in large quanties.

At about seven miles from Bismarck the line strikes the coal deposits, where a vein of four feet in thickness has just been opened. As soon as this seven miles are completed, it would have not only the City of Bismarck and Fort Lincoln to supply with coal, but fuel, for the use of the Northern Pacific as far as the Red River, together, with the settlers in all the great wheat growing region along the Red River valley. The N. P. is now bringing Ohio coal from Duluth at a heavy cost, for use between the Red River and Missouri. With the narrow guage road completed, coal can be laid down in Bismarck for $3 per ton. Coal of a fine quality, and in abundance, is found in the Black Hills, which is said to be [illegible] to any found west of Pennsylvania. The amount of freight going [illegible] Hills from Bismarck, the past [illegible], has been over 12,000 tons, [illegible] other season we may look for a [illegible] larger quantity, as [illegible] But the most important thing, in the way of freights for a railroad, is the silver ores found in the Black Hills. The quantity of these is almost inexhaustible, and on an average they will yield from $30 to $75 per ton. Owing to the difficulty of separating the metals from these ores, they are, comparatively speaking, of little value. In Swansea, Wales, they have a secret process of seperating them, and consequently we see hundreds of tons of such ores, every summer, landed at Bismarck from the steamers, consigned to Swansea. These are Montana ores, and are hauled nearly two hundred miles in wagons to Ft. Benton on the Missouri, and there shipped twelve hundred miles to Bismarck, thence by rail and steamship to Wales. The yield of precious metals is increased sufficiently to more than pay all this additional transportation. With a railroad to Bismarck, every returning train could be loaded with ores and bullion. Limestone of the best quality for lime, is also found in the Black Hills, while all the lime used in Northern Dakota, has to be brought from St. Paul, or made from boulders gathered on the hills and no limestone is found "in place" on or near the Northern Pacific. Pine is also abundant, though not of No. 1 quality, but still "common" and "dimension" stuff could be supplied to our prairie settlers at much less figures, than are now paid for Minnesota lumber. Petroleum has also been discovered, in the Hills, and with a railroad, it will become an article of export in large quantities. Salt and salt springs have also been found, and salt is another article upon which the transportation is the principal item of cost. Lead, copper and iron, especially the first and last named, are found there in inexhaustible quantities. In short, the Black Hills contains more mineral wealth, and of greater diversity, than any other region of the same area upon the face of the globe, and all that is needed to have it poured into the lap of Bismarck, is a short line of railroad, a little over two hundred miles in length! This road is of such importance, that congress ought to make a grant of ten sections of land per mile, to aid in its construction.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, could well afford to relinquish, if it were necessary, their claim to so much as would come within their limits, as this line will bring an immense accession to their business. In view of all the advantages that would accrue to their road, they can afford to furnish the money needed to build the line. The statement has been made, sub rosa however, that Flood & O'Brien are secretly buying up the silver mines in the Hills, in which case they may be induced to take hold of the narrow guage railway, so as to get an outlet from the Hills. Our citizens who have taken hold of this enterprise, mean business, and they are determined to have the road built if it be among the possibilities.

Bismarck to Tongue River.

As shown by the report of the Postal Commission Committee, published elsewhere, the distance to Fort Keogh (Tongue River) from Bismarck is only 250 miles. Though there is a direct and well marked trail leading along the surveyed line of the North Pacific, made by the several military expeditions which have been sent to the Yellowstone Country from Bismarck, or rather from Ft. Lincoln, five miles distant, the mails and supplies forwarded for the important military posts in this region are sent via Ft Buford, 230 miles nortwest, and from that point in a soutwesterly direction 170 miles, increasing the distance nearly one half, and the time for both mail and supplies several days.

The necessity for direct mail communication has been felt, and, since Sept. 1st, 1877, the war department has paid the sum of $1,830 00 for forwarding important messages over the line we suggest, from Bismarck to Tongue river, which expenditure would have been unnecessary, had the Post Office Department made proper contract for forwarding the mail over this route which congress has already established.

Croakers may denounce the country, as they will, but nearly every foot of land between Bismarck and the Yellowstone, except five miles of bad lands on the Little Missouri is suitable for agricultural purposes, particularly, for stock growing, and will be occupied as soon as the government will permit its occupation, and make the necessary surveys. Indeed settlements already extend twenty odd miles up the valley of the Heart river, and are branching out in the surrounding country. Aside from the advantages resulting to the settlement, to follow this line, the service is a military necessity, and we refer confidently to the military authorities, believing that they will sustain this view of the case.

Missouri River Coal.

Chas Thompson is now supplying the Bismarck market with coal taken from a point within four miles of Bismarck. The vein is two feet and six inches. The coal has been in use at Bismarck three winters but never as extensively as this winter. We have used it in the TRIBUNE office two winters and are now using and are satisfied with it. The steam [illegible] was also operated with it one summer, [illegible] engine was at one time [illegible] Bismarck to Fargo [illegible] Knife river [illegible] opened two years [illegible] went to the Black Hills by [illegible] day. It has also been [illegible] mill and in the Q. M. [illegible] Lincoln. When smelting [illegible] established at Bismarck [illegible] for that purpose, and for [illegible] ing of all kinds.

The public schools will [illegible] Wednesday, probably. [illegible] been engaged to teach [illegible] because he comes well [illegible] and the board have reason [illegible] will preserve order, [illegible] winter's the main thing [illegible] and that he is in every [illegible] fied. Miss Ward is also [illegible] believe, to teach either [illegible] we believe a majority would [illegible] with her in either. When [illegible] tion of a third school has [illegible] termined, the board do not [illegible] think it advisable. The [illegible] however, that the primary [illegible] been overcrowded, and [illegible] were sent out of it, whose [illegible] not willing to send them [illegible] School, and of necessity [illegible] forced to private schools. [illegible] of a lack of facilities [illegible] felt, that we have urged [illegible] ment of an intermediate [illegible] which we hoped would [illegible] charge of Miss Ward, le[illegible] or some other equally competent person in charge of the pr[illegible]

There is little room [illegible] part of blood-thirsty parties [illegible] Mexico, as the Mexicans [illegible] ily in the pursuit of raids [illegible] lowed across the line by [illegible] troops.

A man sentenced to be [illegible] ton last week, insisted upon the [illegible] ing done at precisely eleven [illegible] he could "be in hell for dinner."

Plowing on Christmas [illegible] the North Pacific. Think of it, [illegible]ers! See telegraphic columns for further particulars.

Gen. Sheridan does not believe Sitting Bull has returned except on a buffalo hunt or some errand of that nature.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Christmas Bells.

The joyous chiming of Christmas bells
Seems wafted across the stormy deep
Higher and higher each sweet strain swells
And murmurs to me in my dreamy sleep.

The while in a trance I enraptured lay,
w I am back once more in my Island home;
The bells now are mocking, they seem to say,
"When, O, wanderer! wilt thou cease to roam?"

"Hast thou in thy wanderings ever found
A dearer, sweeter spot than this,
Where Natures best gifts profuse abound?"
Killarney! home of ecstatic bliss.

I see once more my old time friends
Wending their way o'er the dewy grass;
[illegible] al after peal the church bell sends
To call the faithful to the mid-night mass.

[illegible] parents, brothers, sisters, all,
Now [illegible] before my longing eyes;
[illegible] speak, I strive to call,
[illegible] fast, in vain, I strive to rise.

[illegible] with an effort, born of despair,
[illegible] myself from the dreamy trance,
[illegible] alas! are the scenes that were
Far away o'er Atlantic's vast expanse.

[illegible] ck, D. T. F. G. F.

BISMARCK.

An Exhaustive Report as to its Resources and Business--Reasons Why it will make the City of the Northwest--Facts that Cannot be Disputed, and Figures Which do not Lie.

The following is a copy of the report of a committee of our citizens, appointed for the purpose, by a meeting of citizens on the occasion of the Postal Commission's visit to Bismarck, Mayor McLean presiding.

To the Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard, Chairman of U. S. Postal Commission.

DEAR SIR:—The Local Committee of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, appointed to lay before your Hon. body of Commissioners, reasons for increasing mail facilities, for Bismarck and the country tributary to it, would respectfully report as follows:

The City of Bismarck is the centre of an immense agricultural region and also the most central city in Dakota; a Territory about four hundred miles square and containing over one hundred and sixty thousand square miles. It is situated on the East bank of the Missouri river at the terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, in latitude 46°.48 North, and in longitude 100°.38 West.

The position of Bismarck naturally makes it the outlet of Montana, and the whole great country North and West of us, which is drained by the Missouri river and its tributaries. The valuable productions of this vast region consisting of the best export commodities known to commerce, such as gold and and silver ore, wool, hides, fine furs, beef cattle and sheep, with an almost unlimited capacity for production, have since the settlement of Bismarck sought our levee for re-shipment to the markets of the world. This magnificent country North and West of Bismarck, so immensely rich in valuable ores, and in agricultural and timber resources, and also in its almost perfect adaptability for stock raising, has been held in check from lack of ready means of communication with the outside world, but now that is accomplished through the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck, that [illegible] and live stock has commenced in earnest to pour its treasures into our warehouses. The magnificent resources of this country tributary [illegible] are simply wonderful, and [illegible] comprehended except by per[illegible] North and West of [illegible] hundred miles of [illegible] waters, which have been [illegible] regularly the present season by thirty-one steamboats, which have been delivering supplies to the military posts, and settlements along the Missouri, Yellowstone, Big Horn and Tongue rivers and returning with freights of ore and other productions of the country previously mentioned. This fact is substantiated by army officers and frontiersmen without exception, that stock of all kinds subsists in the valleys of Montana, and Northern and Western Dakota, the entire winter upon what they gather themselves, and the extent and richness of these cured grasses are sufficient to invariably bring them all out in the spring rolling fat. As a natural sequence now that these facts are established, and the old idea of a "great American desert" and an arid waste has been exploded, and especially since the building of the Northern Pacific railroad to Bismarck, has made access to this rich region of country available, settlement has been rapid and substantial. Especially so, the present season! as an example, Miles City at the mouth of Tongue river, was laid out as a town within the past year, and now has five hundred people and a hundred houses. Three years ago an occasional boat with supplies for Ft. Benton, was all that gave any appearance of civilized life above Yankton, save at the military posts. The present season forty one boats have been employed at this date (Oct. 15th) several are loading for points above: The season for boating here being about seven months, or from the middle of April to the middle November. Bismarck being the grand radiating centre for this entire Northwestern country, we append a list of the places and posts tributary to it:

Name of Post.	Capacity.		Distance from Bismarck.	
Fort Lincoln	9 Co Post		4 miles	
" Rice	6	"	25	"
Standing Rock Agency with 2488 Indians	11	"	51	"
Ft. Stevenson	2	"	82	"
Ft. Berthold Indian Agency			110	"
Ft. Buford	6	"	230	"
Cantonment at Tongue river now Ft. Keogh.	11	"	250	"
Cantonment at Ft Big Horn now Custer	6	"	315	"
Deadwood			216	"

All of these points are directly depending upon facilities from Bismarck for mail, express and freights; as also are the Indian Agencies at Fort Peck and Poplar Creek. The Trading Posts at Wolf Point, Frenchman's Point and Fort Belknap; there is besides, a great number of wood yards along the rivers, at which there are at least two hundred hardy frontiersmen supplying the steamboats with wood. These men are in reality the police of the frontier, and deserve some consideration as to mail facilities. There are also settlements at Burnt Creek and Painted Woods, on the North, between Bismarck and Fort Stevenson, and at Beaver Creek on the South, between Bismarck and Standing Rock. These people are also, depending upon mail facilities from Bismarck, as must all future settlements in this entire region, as Bismarck is the natural centre of Northern Dakota, and the entreport to Montana, whose settlements are also depending upon mail facilities from Bismarck, from their relative position to us, and the superior availability of access from this point, and the natural commercial relations being linked indissolably together, by the waters of the Missouri, and rendered doubly enduring by the Northern Pacific, indentify us as so nearly allied in interest that the near future must witness the major portion of their business being transacted with us, and through us with the metropolitan markets farther east. The Black Hills also sustain a like relation to us, the immense population which has rushed to that new El Dorado within the last eighteen months are more closely allied to us than any other point, as access from Bismarck is much easier, cheaper and safer than by any other route, and the truth of this statement is substantiated by the fact that many heavy freighters who commenced the season from other points, are now enthusiastic in praise of the "Custer route." The business connections of the Hills with the East, will in the near future gravitate to the most available means of communication, viz: by the way of the Northwestern Stage and Express Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad, and consequently becomea prominentfactor in this great combination of interests of this empire of the Northwest, whose outlet and natural point of exchange and supply is our young and thriving City of Bismarck. The business of our Post Office and our mercantile statistics, giving crowning proof of our recent and rapid development, we append in confirmation of our statement:

Population of Bismarck 2,000; Resident population 1,500. For the past year we have business to report as follows: Mercantile business, $1,200,000; Government contracts in addition, $500,000; freights received at Bismarck by rail 70,000,000 lbs; money handled by the U. S. Express Co.'s Agent, $2,000,000; money order business of our P. O., $45,220.56; postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold, $3,126.90; arrivals at the Sheridan House the past three months, 2,300; five other hotels are doing a good business, steamboat arrivals at the levee this season, 292.

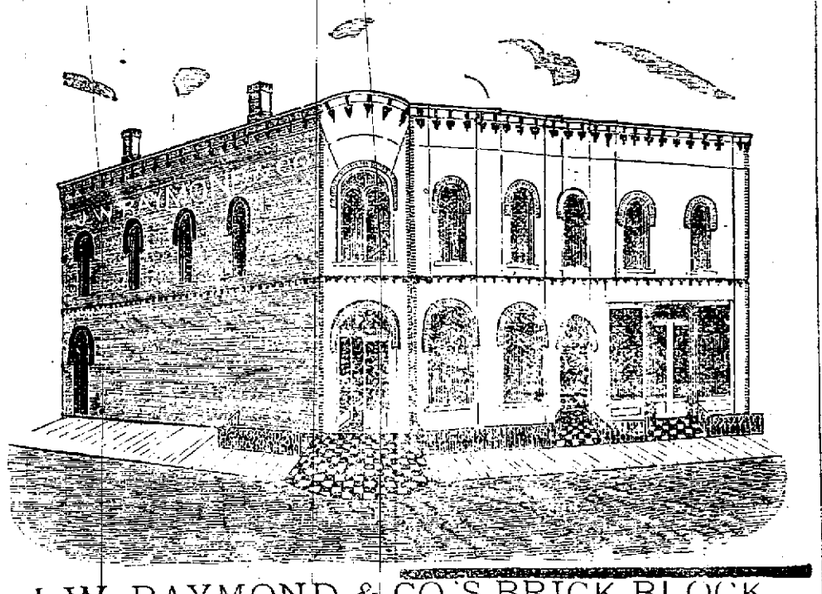
In these statements, the exact figures are given as far as they can be obtained and a very correct approximation to all the facts which could be gathered where all the exact figures were not known. In addition to the facts and figures we have given as to our commercial importance, we wish to present to your notice further reasons for our faith in the future rapid development of Bismarck and surroundings, for, not alone upon our happy location for a commercial town, and our facilities for handling the valuable products of the rich region of country north and west of us, does the future of our city rest. Remembering your recent visit to us with opportunity for observation, and the fact that our vegetable productions attracted so much attention at the Minnesota State Fair, we feel that our statements will be accepted as sincere, when we assure you that Bismarck is in the midst of as fine an agricultural region as can be found on this continent, with less waste land than any locality within our knowledge. Our agricultural advantages are superior and uninterrupted for over one hundred miles in every direction. In fact, with the exception of a strip of land about fifty miles in width, extending along the east bank of the Little Missouri river, there is no diminution of fertility from the Red River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, soil and climate are the two important factors in establishing the agricultural value of any country; as to our soil, it is sufficient to say, that over this whole region of country it is composed of drift, which ages have decomposed, and it is found to consist of the richest elements known to agriculturists, rich clays, marls, phosphates, silica, carbonates, and the debres of decomposed limestone boulders and other rocks, and a rich vegetable mould, a combination which experience here has demonstrated is unexcelled in the production of vegetables and cereals.

The so-called alkali of this country is a myth, it is simply a pulverized carbonate of lime, the natural result of the decomposition of the limestone boulders, which, under the influence of frost and snow, heat and rain, fire and the fullness of time, have yielded up their rocky hearts to become valuable fertilizers. If alkaline, the water of this country would be soft, which it is not, but in most cases, especially, where alkali is said to exist strongly impregnated with lime. This has been heralded as an alkali country for years, whereas, the so-called alkali is simply a valuable fertilizer, existing in some localities even to excess, but we venture the prediction that after a short period of cultivation the lands which have been known as alkaline, will be the most valuable and most sought after.

We realize the importance of climate, as even with a good soil without favorable climatic influences, agricultural pursuits become expensive and uncertain, as the rainfall and its proper distribution during the period of the growth of crops, is the most important climatic feature in any country, we append the following table showing the number of rainy days and the amount of rainfall for the three last seasons since the establishing of the U. S. Observatory at Bismarck, in comparison with St. Paul for the same time.

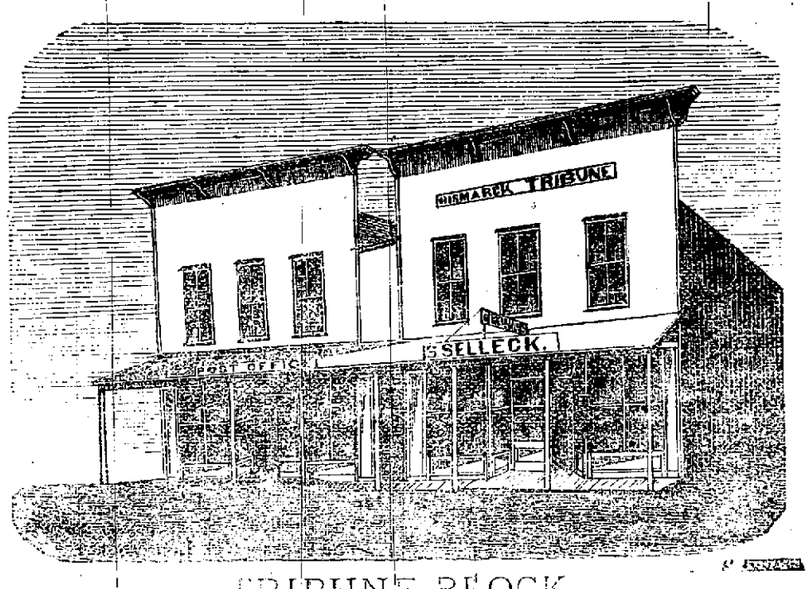
	Bism'k 18	St. Paul 75	Bism'k 18	St Paul 76	Bism'k 18	St Paul 77
Mar..	15.28	22.01	13.06	24.08	18.97	23.7
April	3.95	39.7	40.32	43 9	40.38	46.2
May	56.13	53.8	56.01	59.2	56 99	62 0
June	60.88	63.06	61.40	66.3	59.04	63.7
July	69.30	73.8	70.28	73.4	70.00	73.6
Aug.	66 24	66.6	68.03	69.9	61.00	72.2
Sept.	56.10	57.2	53 67	56 8		
Oct.	42.73	42 8	46.95	43.02		

This table shows but a slight difference between Bismarck and St. Paul, which is easily accounted for from the fact that the signal office in St. Paul is surrounded on all sides but the south, with elevated ground covered with buildings for a long distance out,



J. W. RAYMOND & CO.'S BRICK BLOCK.

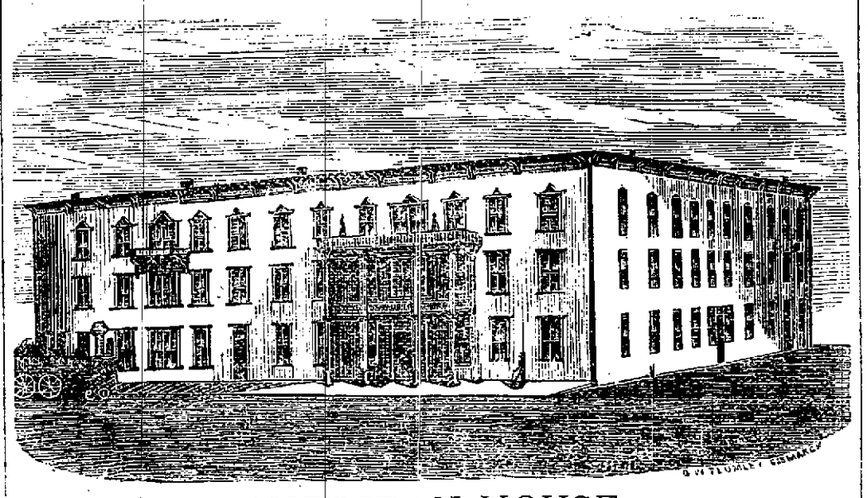
1875. Months.	Bismarck, D. T. No. days.	inches.	St. Paul, Minn. No. days.	inches.
March,	12	2.06	13	2.19
April,	9	4.22	13	2.27
May,	16	3.40	11	3.06
June,	11	5.02	17	4.33
July,	8	1.53	6	0.82
August,	10	2.89	17	8.74
Sept ember,	7	1.85	16	2 16
Total,	79	21.61	95	23.57
March, '76.	11	3.21	14	1.12
April,	8	2.77	14	2 23
May,	9	5.74	12	3.15
June,	3	1.24	11	2 02
July,	13	1.48	11	2.74
August,	16	6.55	11	5.28
Sept,	13	5 61	11	2.99
Total,	70	26.69	93	19.83
March, '77	2	0 77	15	1.57
April,	13	1 32	10	1.92
May,	27	4 15	12	5 42
June,	24	4 69	13	7.13
July,	10	2.52	10	0.52
Aug, to 28	8	0.35—all Aug	11	2.83
Total,	98	13.79	71	19.40
For 3 years,	247	62.01	259	62.80



TRIBUNE BLOCK.

In addition to this we have the evidence of observing army officers at the military posts in this region who pronounce the record of the years given, a fair average, and who testify to the sufficiency of the rainfall to produce good crops, as demonstrated by the successful growth of the Company gardens at the various military posts. The drought of all prairie countries is not so much from lack of rainfall as from the fact that unbroken prairie in most places, and especially in this Territory, is from the fineness of the soil and heavy sod, consequent upon its richness impervious to water, so that almost the entire amount of rainfall either runs off into the streams or is evaporated.

By the breaking of the prairies the impervious sod is so loosened as to permit the water of the entire rainfall to soak into the ground beyond the evaporating power of the sun or winds, and



SHERIDAN HOUSE.

by this means cultivation [illegible] utilizes the entire amount of rainfall, changes the climate from [illegible] and renders cultivated land wonderfully productive, as has been demonstrated here the past season.

The temperature of Bismarck is as favorable to successful agriculture as central Minnesota.

Below is a table of the [illegible] temperature for the same period at Bismarck and at St. Paul:

where the perfect drainage, thousands of fires and other caloric producing conditions must necessarily increase the temperature more than at Bismarck where the exposed situation is calculated to reduce the temperature. The tables we have given are official, and we think are an effective answer to to those who can see no good beyond the limits of the old settled States, and who would retard the growth of this magnificent country by propogating theories which are as detrimental to the whole country as they are unfair and untruthful.

Scientific observation and actual experience have demonstrated that the agricultural resources of this country are second to none, and this, coupled with the importance of our location for commercial pursuits and the rapid growth of our city, the development of the vast country tributary to us gives us confidence in inviting your attention to the facts set forth in our report. Past experience also confirms us in our belief that a great and glorious future is near at hand for this portion of our country; that it will soon be densely settled, and Bismarck become a great and populous city, needs in addition but a retrospective glance to substantiate.

Thirty seven years ago Iowa was a new territory, comprising what is now known as Iowa, Minnesota, part of Kansas, Nebraska, and all that unorganized territory west of it. At that time the only land in the Territory which had the Indian title extinguished was a strip of about fifty miles in breadth along the west bank of the Mississippi river, and it was then thought useless to attempt to further extinguish the Indian title, as all beyond that boundary was an arid waste desert, incapable of settlement or cultivation—the entire territory contained at that time but 42,009 souls. The State of Iowa to-day has 1560,000 inhabitants and is a garden spot of fertility, dotted all over with populous and wealty cities. Minnesota and Nebraska, a part of the same territory are but little behind her. Since 1847 California, Oregon, Nevada, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Colorado have all grown up and been admitted into the Union of States, while most of the western Territories have been settled and organized. The most of this has been accomplished under less favorable circumstances than Dakota enjoys to day, for her means of communication through the Northern Pacific Railroad and Missouri river give her advantages not enjoyed by many other localities in their efforts at settlement. And soon we have assurances that the third great thoroughfare, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will penetrate our borders to assist in the work of rapidly peopling these fertile fields of promise

Many years ago it was even said that there was no good land west of the Ohio river. But Westward the star of empire took its way and found a better country than that east of it. The Mississippi was reached and again the same cry that all on the other side belonged to the "Great American Desert," but the bold Pioneers pushed across and as they advanced westward the mythical line of desert sands receded; on, and on, through Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and more northerly through Minnesota, the pioneers pushed, and found soil so fertile and landscape so beautiful, that if our continent had been first discovered by the way of the Mississippi river Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota would long since have been what this region is yet destined to be, the center of the wealth and population of this country. Still always beyond was the line of the Great American Desert; reaching out especially towards the great northwest, and although it was known that millions of buffalo, elk, deer and antelope roamed over these immense prairies and that they were always fat, yet this fact seems to have been overlooked, and while we have seen the mythical boundary line of the "bad lands" disappear before the onward march of the husbandman until nearly two thirds of it has been transformed into the most beautiful and productive farming country on this continent, yet there are those who will *still* insist that Dakota *shall* be "bad lands," but the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck, the development of the wonderful resources of Montana, and later of the Black Hills, has attracted such universal attention to this region and and given such opportunities for investigation, which, in connection with the facts announced in our report, justy us, we think, in pressing upon your attention the rapid increase of population of this entire region.

The unprecedented growth of business and the importance to us of mail facilities commensurate with our development and business needs, and also a just appreciation of the resources of this country, its future greatness and the necessity of judicious legislation in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad as an important factor in accomplishing this grand result; an Indian policy which shall give protection to all our frontier settlers; the curtailing of military and Indian reservations; the further survey of our public lands, and an appreciation of all the needs of this rapidly developing country.

Very respectfully yours,

R. C. SEIP, Ca'r.

WM. A. BENTLEY, Sec'y Com.

The Northern Pacific Railway.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 13.

H. E. Sargent, Esq. known to all our leading citizens for many years as the able superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, and now occupying the same position on the Northern Pacific, was in town Sunday, and gave the most encouraging statements in regard to the present condition and the prospects of the road. What distinguishes the road from nearly all the railways in the country is the gratifying fact that it is absolutely free from debt. It was sold out, and bought in by the bondholders; they formed a new Company, and thus the old stock and debts were all wiped out. The Company have some 450 miles of road, extending from Lake Superior to Bismarck on the Missouri, and 100 miles or more from Tacoma on the Columbia River to Tacoma on Puget Sound. From the net earnings of the road during the past season they have built thirty-five miles from Tacoma to the coal fields, and thus the cities of Oregon are laid under contribution as a market for coal.

The Company are considering the best means to extend the road some 220 westward to the Upper Yellowstone, thus giving them the control of the trade of Montana. There can be no doubt whatever that the line is ample security for a moderate issue of bonds and if these can be negotiated on favorable terms,—and there seems to be no valid reason why they should not,—it is not unlikely that the road can be built to Montana during the year 1878. This would increase its usefulness and resources immensely, and be a sure promise of its completion to Puget Sound at no distant day.

The marketing of the immense wheat crops of the Red River Valley during the season has furnished a large business for the road, and the fact that such crops can be raised there has stimulated beyond all precedent the settlement of the country. Col Power, the land agent of the Company at St. Paul, is running his [illegible] day, and can scarcely [illegible] demand upon him [illegible] who have been over the road, and who have seen the country along the line of the Central and Southern Pacific Railways, give it as their decided opinion that there is more than twice as much land capable of settlement and profitable culture along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway than there is along both the others. The facts in this [illegible] exceedingly so, when considering the resources and the prospects for the early completion of the road.

The Company will be obliged to go before Congress and ask for an extension of the time for the completion of their road. This request, made necessary by the panic of 1873, and the depressed condition of the finances of the country ever since, is so reasonable, that it is hoped there will be no serious opposition to the measure. It is simply an act of justice to the enterprising men who are building the road, and to the people of the country through which it runs. Let the act be passed, and the road will have the means from its receipts, from its lands, and the substantial securities it will have to offer to the capitalists of the country, to extend its line eastward and westward with all reasonable dispatch, and the time when trains for Puget Sound will be make up night here in Chicago morning and evening, may be much nearer than our most sanguine citizens would dare to predict. Let it come.

Management of the North Pacific.

An attempt for two years past has been made to manage the North Pacific from New York. The principal object seemed to be to get the most money out of the concern, at the least possible expense, regardless of the interests of anybody, but, perhaps, we should say, the unfortunate people who put their money into the concern. The managers for a time seemed to forget that whatever built up the interests of the the country through which their road passed, built up the interests of their road, and added to its business

They seemed to forget that those settling a new country, required no small amount of encouragement during the time they were engaged opening the country—a time between hay and grass, as it were, when "picking" was poor indeed, and in consequence have done little to encourage immigration, or to keep satisfied those who have settled on their lands.

Instead of encouraging the building up of a city, at Bismarck, by low rates on building material of every kind, their rate of lumber is now so high that lumber has been brought from the Black Hills, by team to Bismarck, and last spring a large amount was [illegible] by steamer from LaCrosse, Wis.

For two winters they discontinued trains between Bismarck and Fargo, forcing our people to transport their merchandise by team along their disused track two hundred miles.

During this time, the Black Hills business originated, and the North Pacific was in no shape to take advantage of it, and through their lack of appreciation of the situation, for a time, failed to reap the advantage that was with in their grasp had they reached for it.

During the past year, Bismarck has had little to complain of except that rates to our local merchants were made so high, in comparison with the through rates, that much business that would otherwise have contributed to Bismarck's prosperity, went to eastern cities, leaving our merchants to contend against great odds. This fall however, instead of a reasonable advance in winter freights, and a filling up process was adopted, that really approaches, and that will greatly work to the disadvantage of the North Pacific [illegible] the interest [illegible] to compel with their competitors. The blame for this policy is not placed at their door by the company, we are it being, but [illegible] the officers who are unable to [illegible] the prices demanded, and people wait until they can send abroad for the things that they ought to buy at home. Not only that, but the rivers are likely to be called into requisition for freights that the road would otherwise be given to the North Pacific, and our merchants are liable to transfer their accounts from St. Paul and Chicago to St. Louis.

But that is not all. The day is not a distant one when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, already advanced into Dakota, will seek a connection with the North Pacific and we warn the managers of the North Pacific that they will find an element at Bismarck that will vote a quarter million of bonds, if necessary, to secure competition that will give them the rates they know so well they deserve, and, as a friend of the North Pacific, we fling this bullet beyond the rocks, as it were, to warn them of their danger and ask the new management of the North Pacific to make the concessions so justly demanded by our people.

Another cause of complaint [illegible] the complaint is just, [illegible] that the North Pacific Railroad Company has sold a [illegible] of land, title to which [illegible] are claimed by persons [illegible] Much of the land [illegible] doubtful [illegible] all of the [illegible] ment [illegible] port, and [illegible] other than N[illegible] [illegible] the prices demanded, and people wait until they can send abroad for the things that they ought to buy at home. Not only that, but the rivers are likely to be called into requisition for freights that the road would otherwise be given to the North Pacific, and our merchants are liable to transfer their accounts from St. Paul and Chicago to St. Louis.

But that is not all. The day is not a distant one when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, already advanced into Dakota, will seek a connection with the North Pacific and we warn the managers of the North Pacific that they will find an element at Bismarck that will vote a quarter million of bonds, if necessary, to secure competition that will give them the rates they know so well they deserve, and, as a friend of the North Pacific, we fling this bullet beyond the rocks, as it were, to warn them of their danger and ask the new management of the North Pacific to make the concessions so justly demanded by our people.

Another cause of complaint [illegible] the complaint is just, [illegible] that the North Pacific Railroad Company has sold a [illegible] of land, title to which [illegible] are claimed by persons [illegible] Much of the land [illegible] doubtful [illegible] all of the [illegible] ment [illegible] port, and [illegible] other than N[illegible] [illegible] the land certified, is [illegible] was not contemplated [illegible] but we have yet to learn of well directed efforts on their part to bring [illegible] in its proper light before the [illegible] and we call upon Congress and upon the N. P. to take hold and [illegible] this matter.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T., Dec. 29, 1877.

MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No 129, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. M. FALCONER, W. M.
GEO. P. FLANNERY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meetings of Mandan Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

D. W. MARATTA, N. G.
SIG. HANAUER, R. Sec. 17

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

At the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Rev. I. O. Sloan, Pastor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the North Pacific to and from the east arrive and depart daily.

Leave for Forts Stevenson, Berthold and Buford and for the Tongue River posts every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; returning, arrive every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.

Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in Deadwood in sixty hours.

Registered Mails for all Points Close at 8 P. M.

WILLIAM A. HOLLEMBAEK,
Official Surveyor Burleigh County
Office,
Drug Store, or U. S. Land Office.
7tf

DR. E. W. FINCH,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE—Rooms 11 and 13, Sheridan House.
Calls left in the hotel office promptly attended to. 13-tf

Doctor H. R. Porter
Office Next to Tribune Building.
Residence: Sheridan House. 50

Wm. A. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, Rooms 39, Sheridan House.
Calls left at the office promptly attended to.

B. F. SLAUGHTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
And U. S. Examining Surgeon.
Office at Dunn's Drug Store.
Residence, Front St., opposite Camp Hancock. [54

MRS. ARTHUR LINN,
MILLINERY and Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Cor. 3d and Meigs Sts., **BISMARCK, D. T.**
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. [67tf

1877. ESTABLISHED 1872
COMPLIMENTS OF
James A. Emmons, Wine and Liquor Merchant, Bismarck, D. T.

Hand knit Socks at J. H. Marshall's shoe store. 52.

Pigs' feet, tripe, &c., at Hallet & Keatings. 66tf

Highest price paid for venison saddles at Hallet & Keatings. 66tf

Cash Paid for Furs.
69tf **Hallet & Keating.**

Blank Books, Stationery, &c. at Hollembaek's. 70tf

Oysters.
Mallory brand, wholesale and retail, by Eades & Westhauser. 63tf

All kinds of fresh meats, poultry and game at Hallet & Keatings. 66tf

Genuine imported German Socks at J. H. Marshall's shoe store. 52

Silk Handkerchiefs.
a fine assortment at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

A full line of Holiday goods at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!
The best in market at Dan. Eisenberg's 76tf

For a genuine imported Cigar go to Hollembaek's. 70tf

Marsh's Restaurant
and Oyster Parlor, 3d st., (formerly French Restaurant). Oysters served in every style. 79tf

A full line of canned goods at Hallet & Keatings. 66tf

Holiday Goods
at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

Plymouth Buck Gloves at J. H. Marshall's shoe store. 52

Ladies' and gents' seal caps at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

Dress Goods.
Dress goods of all descriptions at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

Bismarck Outlots.
On a quarter section within one mile of the Sheridan, at $25 an acre. inquire of G. W. Sweet. 68tf

Boarding.
Single Meals 25 cents or board by the week at $4.50 at J. F. Reardon's, Main st., Bismarck. tf.

Seidenberg Key West Cigars at the Minne-ha-ha. 58tf

Joseph Hare has been appointed fire warden vice Capt. Manlor who has gone East to spend the winter.

Mayor Peoples has secured a contract for putting in 720 cords of seasoned wood at Ft. Stevenson.

John A. Rea, associate Editor of the TRIBUNE, left on Monday to spend the holidays at home, in Minneapolis. We trust the Minnesotians will be good to him.

Little Charlie Wallace found two pairs of infant shoes on the road leading East from Bismarck, a few days ago. They have been left at this office. The owner will please call for them.

Mayor George Peoples received a handsome gold headed cane from the Christmas tree at St. Mary's Church. The attendance was very large and the tree almost broke down with presents. The musical exercises conducted by the Sisters and by Mrs. E. L. Strauss, were very interesting. The church was crowded.

Parents who patronized Mrs. J. M. Ray's private school give her much credit for her success in handling the children. She succeeds in interesting from the beginning, preserves order, and so encourages them in their studies that their daily tasks become pleasures. The exhibition Saturday evening was proof of well directed industry.

The little ones of Mrs. Ray's school gave a very creditable exhibition Saturday evening. Though the evening was dark and stormy, and the streets muddy, the house was well filled. The little ones performed their parts well and the parents present had just cause to feel proud of the progress made by their children. Col. Thompson and Dr. Bentley made some very pleasant remarks at the close. Mrs. Ray has peculiar qualifications for teaching and we do hope farther grading of the school will place her in charge of one of the departments.

The pastor of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. I. O. Sloan, wishes to express his sincere appreciation of the very liberal gift placed upon the Christmas tree by his many friends in Bismarck. He values it more especially as an expression of the good will and kindness, not of the immediate attendants on his ministry, but of the citizens generally. To all he wishes many returns of this happy season, and the bestowal of that blessing, that maketh truly rich, and addeth no sorrow with it.

Black Hills Freighting.

J. W. Johnson left for the Hills on Tuesday with Mr. Gates' train consisting of twenty-two teams loaded with merchandise for the Hills. These teams came in loaded with lumber for the Bismarck trade, and return as stated.

Among the contributors to the purse of $117 placed on the Christmas tree by his "down town friends," for the Rev. I. O. Sloan, were the following sporting people: Chas. Stanton, (Shang) $10., Dennis Hannafin $5., Jennie Clark $5, Ida Lee, $2; and Ella Harvey $2. The contribution came almost entirely from persons not regular church goers and was worked up by Robert Macnider, Sam Whitney and Thos. Jones, and is a fair measure of the esteem had for the good pastor by all classes of our people. The contribution was in silver half dollars and weighed six lbs.

FORSTER'S.

The frontier of this great northwest
Is not without its pride;
We can boast of it in different ways
As on through life we stride,
The inner man in want of naught—
This is not meant in jesture;
To ready get the sense of it
You'll have to call on "Forster."

We boast of limits unsurpassed
For fertility and duration,
And the credit we can claim, 'tis true,
Of extending the Yankey nation.
To satisfy the epicure
We're trying all the faster,
But none can tell how that it is done
Unless they call on "Forster,"

The delicate products of the soil
We're blessed with in abundance;
To cater them to suit the tastes
Is a gift of great ascendance;
To accomplish it is a study rare,
Which to many has been a disaster,
But to find it perfect, pure and clear,
You'll have to call on "Forster."

Bismarck can boast of wonders rare—
Main street is the "planet;
With its charms pure and clear,
"Forster" lives up-on it.
To make your happiness complete
And know who is the master,
When to Bismarck you do come
Be sure to call on "Forster."

A fresh lot of chickens and turkeys for New Year's; also fresh roll butter, at the City Meat Market.

There will be a social dance at Lennon's Hall, (Hank Wood's old Hall,) on New Years Eve. All are invited. Come one and all and have a pleasant time. 85 t2

Sioux Scrip and Real Estate.

SCRIP

Sioux Half breed Scrip will locate Government lands and give the purchaser title at once. I have it for sale, fully and satisfactorily guaranteed, which is an important item to the purchaser.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

Bismarck property can be advantageously traded for Minneapolis property, improved or unimproved, as the investor may elect.

J. A. REA,
TRIBUNE Office.

Fresh Oysters.

Choice Fresh Oysters, the best brands in market, at Hallett & Keating's. tf

A fine selection of Holiday goods at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

Holiday Goods
at Dan. Eisenberg's. 76tf

Ex-Alderman, L. N. Griffin, has purchased Frank Probert's farm, lying on the Cheyenne, a few miles from Fargo, for the sum of $1 200 cash.

The mild weather has probably ended for a month or so, and there will hereafter be no trouble in crossing the river. About half an inch of snow has somewhat whitened the heretofore bare prairies.

The companies of the 7th cavalry, recently sent to the Black Hills under Capt. Nowlan, have returned. Col. Benteen's command with the Cheyenne prisoners, we expect to arrive from Buford to-day.

The assessor found only 317 persons in Bismarck last spring who were subject to the poll tax. At the recent election, five hundred and fifteen votes were cast in the city, showing a very large increase in the population this summer.

John Myers, Co. K., 7th cavalry, wounded in one of the late Tongue River battles, died at Fort Lincoln on Thursday, and was buried on Friday. Mr. Myers served ten years under Col. Weir, in the 7th cavalry, and was one of the best soldiers in that regiment.

J. M. Ray, agent for the Buckeye Cook Book, is meeting with deserved success in its sale. Every housekeeper who desires to improve her work or to become familiar with the best work in her line should possess this invaluable work.

The ball at the Sheridan House, Christmas, was a success, so far as the House was concerned. The best music in the country, the Ft. Lincoln band, was secured, and the supper was probably the best ever set before a Bismarck party, having been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Paetean the well known French cook. Those present enjoyed themselves highly, but the attendance was light, and in consequence the ball was a failure financially.

Almost every one carried a happy face on Christmas. The weather was delightful, the season had been unusually productive, the laboring people had received steady employment and good pay, and the merchants had enjoyed a good business. Consequently the demand for holiday goods was unusually large, and because of the large stocks laid in by Messrs. Hollembaek, Stimpson and others, the prices were reasonably low.

The Presbyterian church was crowded on the occasion of the Christmas tree exercises. The tree was lodded with presents for the school and patrons of the school, and huge piles lay near it to be distributed. Santa Claus appeared in person, made a little speech, dumped a large sack of presents and passed away' his coming, speech and going amusing the children immensely. Among the presents was a sack containing 234 silver half dollars, the present of his down town friends to the Rev. Mr. Sloan. Mrs. Goff conducted the musical exercises but at the close about fifty children led by Frank Murphy exercised their lungs to their fullest capacity on tin horns, whistles etc. Though this was not down on the bills pretty nearly everybody enjoyed it as the little blowers surely did.

The School House.

The foundation for the new brick school house has been laid, and in early spring the building will be pushed to completion. The site is an excellent one and the house will be built with a view to comfort and convenience, and will be supplied with all modern conveniences for teaching. The new building will accommodate, for the present, two departments of the public school.

Railroads Working Wonders.

A friend writing to Dr. Slaughter, from Louisville, Ky., says, "I saw Frank Semple, of Pittsburgh, a few days ago and he told me of his visit to Bismarck. He is thinking quite seriously of going up to that country to live. He says the Sheridan House is quite as good, if not better than our Galt House. You must be a very enterprising people—it seems such a short time since your town began existence. Railroads work wonders, don't they?"

A Newspaper Boy's Idea of Death.

Finding the following paragraph in fifteen or twenty of our exchanges, we give it for the benefit of our readers:

Bismarck is the ideal western frontier town. It has a resident population of about five hundred people, and a floating population of about fifteen hundred, a commodious hotel and a newspaper, the Bismarck TRIBUNE. The TRIBUNE is edited by Col. Lounsberry, who has a bright little boy about four years of age, and who on account of his having spent a greater part of his life on the frontier, has naturally formed a peculiar idea of death. Col. Stevens, an old citizen of Minneapolis, spent several days at Bismarck recently and became quite well acquainted with little Lounsbery. The following conversation between them is vouched for by a friend who overheard it.:

"Where is your papa? asked the juvenile Bismarcker.

"He is dead," was the colonel's reply.

"Who shot him?"

The colonel was taken by surprise but replied "no one."

"Did he drink too much whisky?"

"No."

Pausing a moment, the little interviewer continued:

"Do you drink whisky?"

Being answered in the negative, he replied, "my pa does," and passed to another subject.

The boss thing for comfort is Thompson's coal.

Holiday Tribune.

will be furnish in stamped wrapers at ten cents each, three copies for twenty-five cents, and sixteen for one dollar.

Thompson's coal mine still keeps improving and Bismarck consumes all he can get out.

Mr. Martin's new hotel at Fargo, is rapidly nearing completion. It is three stories in height, besides a basement, which is practically four stories. It has a frontage of 50 feet on Front street, and 78 feet on Washington street. A wide verandah runs around the entire front. It makes a conspicuous and important addition to the building in Fargo.—[*Fargo Times.*

North Pacific Views.

F. J. Haynes, Moorhead, Minn., has published a long list of North Pacific views. Those of Dalrymple and Grandin farms are of peculiar interest to those interested in the development of the west. They show the principal features of big farming, including a score or more of teams, and large raft of men operating plows, harrows, seeders, and harvesters, &c. Haynes has recently returned from the Black Hills, where he added many valuable views to his already fine collection. Those who want western views of live and interesting subjects should communicate with him.

On Dit.

A brilliant meteor in the lecture-field has flashed across the western horizon, in the person of Lieutenant H. J. Slocum, 7th cavalry. Dame Rumor says, that the lecture delivered by him to the young officers of the 7th cavalry, was the wittiest thing of the time, astonishing one like the explosion of dynamite, while the pathetic passages are as soft and sweet as one of Beehove's sonatas. It is hoped that Mr Slocum can be prevailed upon to drop some of his innate diffidence and bashfulness, and give the citizens of Bismarck and vicinity an opportunity of hearing his production; indeed, we are of the opinion, that if Capt. Nowlan's hall can be procured for the recitation, that it can be managed. It is the hit of the times. The only trouble about the Hall is in the fact that it is a meat market now.

The Pioneer's Ball

The following is a programme of the Pioneer Ball to be given in commemoration of its 5th anniversary. There will be a meeting of the members at the City Hall on Saturday evening, and it is to be hoped that all the members will be present, especially the members of the committee of arrangement.

Any one wishing to become a member, can present his name, which will be considered before this meeting, and will be admitted unless special and specific reason why not, should be given, by conforming to the laws governing the members at the organization of the original members.

Many of the old settlers have not yet enrolled their names, and it is to be hoped that they will step to the front.

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT?"

Opening Address—Dr. B. F. Slaughter.
The Pioneers of '72—Col. Sweet.
The Press—Col. Lounsberry.
Farming in Burleigh County—Col. Thompson.
Our Pioneer Ladies—J. A. Stoyell, Esq.
Our Public Schools—Judge Van Etten.
The Territory of Dakota—Major J. E. Walker.
The Past of Bismarck—Ex-Mayor McLean.
The Future of Bismarck—Mayor Peoples.
The Northwest—J. B. Bailey.
Our Red Neighbors—Mark Warren.
Burleigh County—Alex. McKenzie.
The West Side—Judge Bowen.
Our Pioneer Minister—Rev. I. O. Sloan.
The Territory of Pembina—G. P. Flannery, Esq.
The Northern Pacific Railroad—David Stewart, Esq.
Ode, The Pioneers of '77, By Linda W. Slaughter. Read by C. M. Cushman.

Committee of Arrangements—C. W. Freedy, J. M. Carnahan, C. A. Galloway, Robt. Macnider, Geo. Gibbs, Geo. W. Sweet and Fred Hollembaek.

Committee on Reception—Dr. B. F. Slaughter, L. N. Griffin and Richard Connelly.

Floor Managers—E. N. Corey, Henry Dion and Pat H. Byrne.

Committee of Invitation—Henry Suttle, J. H. Marshal and Asa Fisher.

Wanted a good cook, (woman) to go to Standing Rock, wages $25 per month. Enquire of John W. Fisher. 86-13

Black Hills Lumber for the Bismarck Market.

Last week we met several teams with pine lumber on their wagons, coming from the direction of the Black Hills, and hailing them, learned that they were hauling seasoned pine lumber from the Hills. These teams had taken freight through, and rather than return light, had loaded with lumber. The winter rates for freights of this class on the N. P., and the abundant supply of lumber in the Hills, has made it possible to supply the Bismarck market from that direction. We call the attention of freighters and the Black Hills people to the fact that Black Hills lumber would also find a ready sale in this market.

GO TO THE

ST. PAUL BRANCH

CLOTHING HOUSE,

FOR

Clothing,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
German Socks,
Gloves & Mitts,
Trunks & Valises.

You cannot afford to buy any of the above named goods anywhere else, without having seen and examined our stock.

SIG. HANAUER,
Prop'r St. Paul Branch Clothing House.

W. A. HOLLEMBAEK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST
DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS CIGARS,
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAINTS, OILS, &C.

M. P. SLATTERY,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Crockery, Flour, Flour and Feed,
Corner 3d and Meigs Sts., BISMARCK, D. T.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FULL LINE OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES.
GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.
Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

WM. GLITSCHKA.
GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail.
FLOUR, OAT AND CORN MEAL, PEARL BARLEY, CHOICE BUTTER, GREEN APPLES, PEACHES CHERRIES, CANDY AND NUTS,
Glassware, Crockery, & Stoneware,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
BISMARCK, D. T.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®